

APPENDIX C

CATEGORIES OF EXEMPT SOURCES

I. Specific Categories of Exempt Sources. You are not required to submit a permit application if your facility consists solely of one of the following air pollution sources:

1. External combustion furnaces that do not burn any hazardous waste identified under ch. NR 605, **Wis. Adm. Code** or which have been issued a license under ch. NR 680, Wis. Adm. Code, and which are designed at a combined total capacity (emphasis added) to burn the following fuels at the maximum rates indicated:
 - a. Coal, coke or other solid fuels, except wood, at a heat input rate of not more than 1.0 million BTU per hour;
 - b. Wood alone or wood in combination with gaseous or liquid fuels at a heat input rate of not more than 5.0 million BTU per hour;
 - c. Residual or crude oil at a heat input rate of not more than 5.0 million BTU per hour;
 - d. Distillate oil at a heat input rate of not more than 10 million BTU per hour; and
 - e. Gaseous fuel at a heat input rate of not more than 25 million BTU per hour.
2. Equipment designed to incinerate solid wastes that are not pathological wastes, infectious wastes, municipal wastes or hazardous wastes under ch. NR 605, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate of not more than 500 pounds per hour.
3. Equipment that is designed to dry grain at a rate of not more than 1,500 bushels per hour at a 5% moisture extraction and which is not subject to s. NR 440.47, Wis. Adm. Code.
4. Grain storage facilities with an average tonnage of grain received of less than 5500 tons per month, which are not subject to s. NR 440.47, and which are not part 70 sources. The average monthly tonnage of grain received shall be calculated by dividing the cumulative tonnage of grain received since January 1 of each year by 12. The average monthly tonnage of grain received does not include product that the facility sells, acting as a broker, which is never actually received at the grain storage facility.
5. Grain processing facilities with an average tonnage of grain received of less than 4500 tons per month, which are not subject to s. NR 440.47, and which are not part 70 sources. The average monthly tonnage of grain received shall be calculated by dividing the cumulative tonnage of grain received since January 1 of each year by 12. The average monthly tonnage of grain received does not include product that the facility receives that is packaged when received and remains packaged.
6. Portland concrete batch plants that produce less than 20,000 cubic yards of concrete per month averaged over any 12 consecutive month period.
7. Storage tanks containing organic compounds with a true vapor pressure in pounds per square inch absolute at 70°F of less than 1.52 with a **combined total tankage capacity** of not more than 40,000 gallons.
8. **Volatile organic compound (VOC)** storage tanks with a **combined total tankage capacity** of not more than 10,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.
9. Painting or coating operations, including associated quality assurance laboratories and cleaning operations which emit or will emit not more than 1,666 pounds of organic compounds per month, which are measured prior to entering and emission control devices, unless the emissions of any single hazardous air pollutant as listed under section 112(b) of the act (42 USC 7412(b)) equal or exceed 10 tons per year or the cumulative emissions of hazardous air pollutants listed under section 112(b) of the act equal or exceed 25 tons per year.
10. Graphic arts operation, including associated quality assurance laboratories and cleaning operation which emit or will

emit not more than 1,666 pounds of organic compounds per month, which are measured prior to entering any emission control device, unless the emissions of any single hazardous air pollutant as listed under section 112(b) of the act (42 USC 7412(b)) equal or exceed 10 tons per year or the cumulative emissions of hazardous air pollutants listed under section 112(b) of the act equal or exceed 25 tons per year.

11. Cold cleaning equipment which meets both of the following requirements:
 - a. The equipment has a total air to solvent interface of 1.0 square meters or less during operation.
 - b. The equipment does not use any halogenated HAP solvent as a cleaning or drying agent.
12. Open top vapor degreasing equipment which meets both of the following requirements:
 - a. The equipment has a total air to vapor interface of 1.0 square meters or less during operation.
 - b. The equipment does not use any halogenated HAP solvent as a cleaning or drying agent.
13. Coin-operated dry cleaning machines.
14. Chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing operations which are not major sources or located at major sources and which are any of the following:
 - a. Any decorative chromium electroplating operation or chromium anodizing operation that uses fume suppressants as an emission reduction technology.
 - b. Any decorative chromium electroplating operation that uses a trivalent chromium bath that incorporates a wetting agent as a bath ingredient.
15. Private alcohol fuel production systems as defined in s. 285.44(1)(c), *Stats.*
16. Crematories.
17. Indirect malt dryers which are designed to burn fuels specified in par. 1 (above) at a heat input rate less than the rates specified in par. 1. (above).
18. A laboratory which emits organic compounds, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides or particulate matter or a combination thereof at a rate of less than 5.7 pounds per hour unless the emissions of any single ***hazardous air pollutant*** as defined by sec. 112(b) of the act (42 USC) 7412(b)¹ equals or exceeds 10 tons per year or the cumulative emissions of all the hazardous air pollutants equals or exceeds 25 tons per year. Hourly emissions shall be determined, based on the quantitative estimate of air contaminants before they enter any emission control devices, by dividing the total uncontrolled emissions which would have occurred during a calendar month by the total hours of operation of the laboratory during that calendar month. A laboratory is in operation if laboratory apparatus or equipment is in use.
19. Equipment the primary purpose of which is to transport or sort paper.
20. Facilities for chlorination of municipal drinking water, the intake of once through industrial process or cooling water, or water for swimming pools, spas or other recreational establishments.
21. Gasoline dispensing facilities which dispense gasoline or other petroleum products.
22. Bulk gasoline plants which distribute gasoline or other petroleum products and which have an average daily throughput of less than 15,000 liters (4,000 gallons), based on a 30-day rolling average.
23. The following procedures for the remediation of soil or water contaminated with organic compounds:
 - a. Landspreading of contaminated soil, including the agricultural landspreading of soil contaminated with pesticide or fertilizer.
 - b. Negative pressure venting of contaminated soil or bioremediation, provided the remediation is completed within 18 months or the potential to emit organic compounds from the remediation site is at a rate of not more than 5.7 pounds per hour, considering emission control devices.
 - c. Pilot testing of a negative pressure venting system provided the testing is limited to a total withdrawal of not

more than 150,000 standard cubic feet (scf) of air.

Note: The total withdrawal may be determined by the equation: Total withdrawal (scf) = hours of operation of pilot test (hr) × average flow rate in cubic feet per minute at standard conditions (scfm) × 60 min/hr. An example is: 10 hours of operation × 250 scfm × 60 min/hr = 150,000 scf. When testing at multiple flow rates, determine the withdrawal for each flow rate and sum the withdrawals for a total withdrawal.

- d. Landfilling of contaminated soil.
- e. Installation and use of devices which remove organic compounds from a private or municipal potable water supply.
- f. Installation and use of crop irrigation systems or dewatering wells to remediate contaminated water.
- g. Installation and use of air strippers for treatment of contaminated water, provided the remediation is completed within 18 months or the potential to emit organic compounds from the remediation site is at a rate of not more than 5.7 pounds per hour, considering emission control devices.
- h. Installation and use of any devices or techniques not listed in this paragraph which are used to remediate soil or water contaminated with organic compounds, if the device or technique is not portable and is not a thermal evaporation unit, and the remediation is completed within 18 months.
- i. Installation and use of any technique or device to remediate soil or water contaminated with organic compounds as part of actions taken by EPA under the authority of the comprehensive environmental response compensation and liability act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 to 9675), by the department under the authority of s. 292.11 or 292.31, Stats., or by a responsible party in compliance with the requirements of an administrative order, consent decree or contract issued pursuant to the comprehensive environmental response compensation and liability act of 1980 or s. 292.11 or 292.31, Stats.

Note: Even though these sources are exempt from permit requirements, they are still subject to the notification requirements under s. NR 419.07(2).

- 24. Renovation or demolition operation involving friable asbestos containing material.
- 25. A combination of ***emissions units*** which consists of not more than one each of the following specific categories of sources:
 - a. Fuel burning equipment otherwise exempt under par. 1. (above) or 26. (below);
 - b. Equipment designed to incinerate solid wastes otherwise exempt under par. 2. (above);
 - c. Storage tanks of organic compounds with a combined total tankage capacity of not more than 40,000 gallons if not more than 10,000 gallons of the storage tanks' capacity is used for storage of volatile organic compounds;
 - d. Grain storage facilities otherwise exempt under par. 4.
 - e. Grain processing facilities otherwise exempt under par. 5.
 - f. Only one of the other specific category exemptions listed in pars. 3., 6., and 9. through 22., and 27. through 31.
- 26. Emergency electric generators powered by internal combustion engines which are fueled by gaseous fuels, gasoline or distillate fuel oil with an electrical output of less than 3,000 kilowatts.
- 27. Any quarry, mine or other facility where nonmetallic minerals are extracted that is not a ledge rock quarry or industrial sand mine.
- 28. Ledge rock quarries with actual production of less than 25,000 tons per month on a rolling 12 month average, or with actual operation of less than 365 days per 5 year period.
- 29. Industrial sand mines with actual production of less than 2,000 tons per month on a rolling 12 month average.
- 30. Fixed sand and gravel plants and fixed crushed stone plants with capacities of 25 tons per hour or less.
- 31. Portable sand and gravel plants and portable crushed stone plants with capacities of 150 tons per hour or less.
- 32. ***INDIRECT SOURCES***. You do not need to submit a permit application if your facility consists solely of one of the following ***indirect sources*** of air pollution:
 - a. Existing sources. All indirect sources on which construction or modification commenced on or prior to November 15,

1992.

b. Road and highway projects. All indirect sources which are road or highway projects.

c. Indirect sources with associated parking. If the indirect source will not be a road or highway project, an operation permit is required if the source will be:

- i. An indirect source located in a *metropolitan county* with a parking capacity of less than 1000 cars in its associated parking areas.
- ii. An indirect source located in a *metropolitan county* with a parking capacity increase of less than 1000 cars in its associated parking areas.
- iii. An indirect source located outside the *metropolitan counties* with a parking capacity of less than 1500 cars in its associated parking areas.
- iv. An indirect source located outside the *metropolitan counties* with a parking capacity increase of less than 1500 cars in its associated parking areas.

Note: In order to be eligible for a specific exemption under sub. 4., 5., 6., 9., 10., 18., 22., 28. or 29., the owner or operator shall keep and maintain records of materials used, emissions or production rates, whichever is appropriate, that are adequate to demonstrate that the source qualifies for the exemption. The owner or operator shall begin keeping these records no later than January 1, 1994 or the date that the source commences operation, whichever is later, and maintain them for a minimum of 5 years. After January 1, 1994, any air pollution source that ever exceeds any level listed in sub. 4., 5., 6., 9., 10., 18., 22., 28. or 29. is not eligible for the exemption under that subsection. If you anticipate that your facility will exceed these exemption levels listed, you must apply for a permit prior to exceeding the specified level.

II. General Categories of Exempt Sources. You are not required to submit a permit application if your facility meets all of the following criteria:

1. The *maximum theoretical emissions* (see **APPENDIX F**) from the entire facility for sulfur dioxide or carbon monoxide do not exceed 9.0 pounds per hour for each *air contaminant*;
2. The *maximum theoretical emissions* from the entire facility for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides or organic compounds do not exceed 5.7 pounds per hour for each *air contaminant*;
3. The *maximum theoretical emissions* from the entire facility for lead do not exceed 0.13 pounds per hour.
4. The entire facility will not emit any of the air contaminants listed in s. NR 405.02(27)(a), Wis. Adm. Code at a rate greater than the applicable emission rate listed in s. NR 405.02(27)(a), Wis. Adm. Code.
5. The entire facility will not emit any *hazardous air contaminant* listed in Table 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of s. NR 445.04, Wis. Adm. Code in amounts greater than the emission rate listed in Table 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of s. NR 445.04, Wis. Adm. Code for the air contaminant for the respective stack height.
6. The entire facility will not have *maximum theoretical emissions* of any single *hazardous air pollutant* as defined by section 112(b) of the act (42 USC 7412(b)) that equal or exceed 10 tons per year or cumulative *maximum theoretical emissions* of all hazardous air pollutants defined by section 112(b) of the act (42 USC 7412(b)) that equal or exceed 25 tons per year (See **APPENDIX I**).
7. The source is not subject to any standard or regulation under section 111 of the act (42 USC 7411).
8. The source is not subject to any standard or regulation under section 112 of the act (42 USC 7412).